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## JUNE CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

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thrown in open favor of Dawes for Speaker from Illinois. His henchmen in Illinois have worked for Dawes. The Federal patronage has been manipulated for Dawes' benefit. Dawes' opponent in the race has been disarmed, in so far as it was possible to Mr. McKinley to disarm him. What do the people of Illinois think of all this? Are they willing that their State politics shall be run by the President?

## DUTY OF AMERICANS.

For the first time in forty years, or since the unhappy days of the Civil War, the news reports tell us, the citizens of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, celebrated the Fourth of July and heard again the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which every American should read or hear at least once a year.

For exactly forty years, it must be plainly said, the citizens of Jackson have, therefore, been derelict in their duty as American citizens. It is gratifying, however, to learn that they have regained the attitude proper to all Americans. It should no more be possible for an American to ignore or forget the Declaration of Independence than for any man of honor to forget or repudiate a solemn obligation to which his honor has been pledged.

Especially is it incumbent upon Americans of the present day to keep the Declaration vital in their minds and to weigh all questions of national policy by the standard which the Declaration established.

We have been subjected to a peculiarly dazzling temptation to abandon the truths enunciated in the Declaration. A Republican administration has abandoned those truths, and Republican organs are trying to convince the people that they are not truths—that when the Patriot Fathers signed the Declaration they knew its utterances to be but a lot of unbecoming. This position has been openly taken in St. Louis by the Globe-Democrat, the Western organ of the administration. It is the hope of the imperialists to discredit the Declaration as an honest expression of American faith.

If this shall be done, if we shall abandon the creed therein set forth, the end of constitutional liberty on the Western Continent is near. It is high time, therefore, for Americans to renew and revive their loyalty to the Declaration of Independence, the foundation upon which the world's greatest Government stands. Allegiance to that immortal utterance has made us the world's greatest Government. A betrayal of its truths will destroy us.

## EQUIPPED FOR WORK.

Naturally the visit of the World's Fair Directors to Buffalo while the Pan-American Exposition was at its height resulted in a gain of much practical information. The Buffalo enterprise is not a World's Fair, but it has necessarily had to confront many of the problems created by international expositions.

An intelligent and searching investigation was made by the World's Fair Directors during their stay in Buffalo. It was a systematic investigation. The members of the various working committees studied those departments of the Buffalo Exposition which correspond to the departments over which they have control in preparing for the World's Fair of 1903. Such investigation logically produced good results.

Taken in conjunction with a searching analysis of the teachings of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 and of the Paris International Exposition of 1900, the recent study of the Buffalo Exposition completes the equipment of the active workers in the St. Louis World's Fair field, in so far as the lessons of the past and the immediate present are concerned.

It is now in order to progress along lines that will insure for 1903 the greatest World's Fair yet known. Originality and a certain capable audacity in conception and execution, an untiring energy, a continual readiness to profit by new and novel ideas, an ability promptly to perceive the value of good ideas, these must now be developed in behalf of the World's Fair of 1903.

And the gratifying promise of the existing situation is that the sound knowledge of past endeavors, the most vigorous exercise of trained intelligence in the present, the clearest foresight in the possibilities of the future, will be brought into active employment in World's Fair work in St. Louis from this time forward.

## POVERTY IN RICHES.

There is much of philosophy in the American nature. There is little of jealousy. Perhaps the fact that every man is the arbiter of his fortune in this country has much to do with the constitutional good feeling of the American.

So short a time as five years ago the home-coming of a half-dozen millionaires on a ship whose upper deck was reserved for their special use would have aroused all the latent jealousy of the average American. The comforts enjoyed by the millionaires would have served as a contrast to the hard conditions surrounding the average working man.

Yet when Morgan, Whitney, Elkins and their friends stepped ashore from the Deutschland, little more than interest was manifested in their doings. There was no impatience at the hard luck that forbade the rest of us to take such a trip. Their actions were watched with more of curiosity than of any inimical feeling. There is a satisfaction in simply wondering what a man can do with an amount of money beyond the comprehension of the average person.

Does it not all indicate that a deeper realization of wealth's weaknesses has taken hold of the people? Has there not come a feeling that the man with a million may be the poorest man on earth, for all his servants and his carriages and his yachts and race horses? Is there not rather a feeling of pity for the man who works double time in order to supervise vast commercial enterprises?

The richest man may be the poorest. The acquisition of the next quarter-section may spoil the three meals a day which healthy stomachs and minds enjoy. All of us may wish to be masters of much larger fortunes than we possess, yet the price of obtaining the surplus of wealth is too heavy. Given man.

It is apparent that Mr. McKinley does not share this view. His influence as

man may become rich by starving other qualities of mind and heart.

Perhaps the general spread of comforts during the last few years has finally made the rare old philosophy part and parcel of the American nature. If we have ordinary comforts, riches may "go hang." Riches do not consist in what a man has, but in what he is. As a recent writer reiterates, give a man imagination and the wealth of the world is at his feet. He has the past, the present and future at his command.

There died the other day at the University of Berlin Herman Grimm, professor of things in general. A mind of monumental proportions, he gave instruction in the philosophy of how to live and how to cultivate that inward enjoyment of external things. He dealt in brave thinking and fine living. He delivered lectures on no one subject, but to his crowded room went men harassed with problems which seemed to melt away before the calm and peaceful philosophy of the old professor.

Around every one are men, perhaps dressed in last year's clothes, whose lives show by every action that the culture of books and high resolve are worth while. Left by himself, such a character can be the happiest on earth. The spending or getting of money is the least of his enjoyments. How few of our millionaires can say as much. The reaching for more stock nearly completes their ambition. Poor indeed! This knowledge may well make us all contented.

## MONEY AND MORALS.

New York has just about passed through another "reform" movement. The elements of the crusade have been about the same as those that have gone before. Men with the best intentions in the world have been condemned for their methods in putting down vice. Some of the contributors to the anti-vice fund have withdrawn their support. Reports are current that the men against whom the crusades have been directed are ready to open again at the old stands.

A city gets just as good government as it deserves. If the general mass of the population is indifferent to civil government, many months will not elapse before the absolutely evil elements administer the laws as they please.

In connection with an announcement made by Commissioner Murphy relative to cleaning the tenements of immoral characters, the Brooklyn Eagle frankly explains why public sentiment in New York is no higher. In the course of an editorial on the Murphy order, the Eagle says: "Strangers come here to spend money, and the shopkeepers and hotel-keepers and keepers of saloons and dives would rise as one man if the city were to be really cleaned, and demand that the present condition of things be restored. That is a plain statement of the case. Many a pious father of a family of girls, who would not do a wrong thing himself, would resign his dry goods business to-morrow if he thought that New York was to be made pure, because it would mean that he would lose the trade of hundreds of people who come here to buy goods; and also to have a good time."

But really said. It may be frankly true. If correct, the reformers need not give their attention so much to the politicians as to the great middle respectable class which the Eagle pronounces so blameless. Without vice New York would be shorn of its power. With a clean bill of health and morals, the city would go to ruin. Is it so?

## DUSE AND D'ANNUNZIO.

There will be the pitiful sound of the crashing of another shattered idol before us idolatrous Americans if Signora Duse, the most intense of present-day tragedians, returns to this country with the addition of one Gabriel d'Annunzio in her train.

Thus far the soulful Eleonora has claimed our genuine sympathy in the unhappy matter of her little love affair with the ghastly and greivous Italian novelists. It was a tremendous pity that such a woman should have become enamored of a man so little-souled that he could be capable of writing a story setting forth the heartbreak and hopelessness of her attachment for him. Duse told the plain truth in the first agony of her shame following the publication of this amazing fellow's most recent novel. D'Annunzio had indeed "stolen her love and sold it."

But now, if Duse comes to us with the forgiven D'Annunzio at her side, his presence increasing her dramatic attractiveness in the eyes of the morbidly sentimental, what can we think of her? Nothing more nor less than that—and oh, the artistic pity of it!—the dark-browed Eleonora is eager for her share of the profits of the sale of her love. D'Annunzio found his market in the demand for his book; Duse will find hers in the box-office rush to witness her intensified dramatic work—both hucksters, pure and simple. Ehen! Ichabod! Who would have thought it of such a woman?

Mark Hanna has been very quiet of late. He probably knew that those ten millionaires on the Deutschland would map out his work for him.

No matter what change may be made in the official title of Edward VII of England, he will never again be known as "Wales, old boy."

In the early meeting of the Commission of Architects there is a guarantee of the prompt beginning of World's Fair construction.

Japan's Mikado will give dowries to all Japanese girls who marry students. Wouldn't that make things hum in a co-ed college?

Danish ships at Copenhagen were decorated in honor of the Fourth of July. Who says there's anything rotten in Denmark?

Congressman Grosvenor is a consistent McKinley man. His Fourth of July speech in Kansas was in defense of trusts.

So far as Pennsylvania's boat crew and the British Leanders are concerned, we have met the enemy and we are theirs.

Local burglars have just cracked a butcher's safe. It was probably a groundhog case—they had to have meat.

An expert predicts a "bright" future for the Beaumont district. Sure, with all that illuminating oil on tap.

## DAWES HAS TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION

Comptroller Wants a Free Rein in His Campaign for the Senatorship.

MASON WAS FORESTALLED.

Full Strength of the Administration Will Be Thrown to Dawes

—Senator Cullom Lending Assistance.

Washington, July 5.—Charles G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, has tendered his resignation to the President, to take effect October 1 next. In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Dawes said:

"I have resigned because of my intention to be a candidate before the people of Illinois for the United States Senate. It would not be possible for me, during the next year, to make a canvass for the Senate and at the same time administer to my own satisfaction the important and responsible office I now hold. I am influenced solely in this action by what seems to me the plain proprieties of the situation."

Mr. Dawes' term of office would not have expired until January 1, 1903.

His letter to the President is as follows: Washington, July 5, 1901.—Wm. McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.: Sir—In view of the fact that I will be a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois, I hereby tender my resignation as Comptroller of the Currency, to take effect October 1 next. Respectfully, CHARLES G. DAWES.

Logical Result of Situation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., July 5.—The resignation of Charles G. Dawes as Comptroller of the Currency is the logical result of his early and vigorous contest for the seat of Senator Mason. Last week the latter tendered his resignation as Comptroller of the Currency to take effect October 1 next. Mr. Dawes did not want to quit his office, and McKinley, who had regarded Dawes' action in announcing his candidacy as an honest expression of American faith, urged his appointment as Comptroller of the Currency four years ago, and has also claimed that Dawes "was on his (Mason's) staff."

The resignation relieves President McKinley of an embarrassing position, for Mason would have made the Senate a very uncomfortable nest in which to brood the "chickens" of the present administration. He has a strong will, and no regard whatever for senatorial precedents or dignity. With a personal grudge against President McKinley, Mason would make every session of the Senate interesting and picturesque.

The truth of the matter is that the President has committed himself to Dawes, and Cullom is also for the former Comptroller, and about every Republican of influence and prominence in Illinois through McKinley and Cullom influence and patronage at the Dawes battle line.

Senator Mason has few, if any, real friends among the Republicans of Illinois. He has committed himself to Dawes, and Cullom is also for the former Comptroller, and about every Republican of influence and prominence in Illinois through McKinley and Cullom influence and patronage at the Dawes battle line.

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## MISS MILLARD SUCCEEDS MISS BERTRAM AT DELMAR.

One Prima Donna Resigns Without Previous Notice on the Ground of Illness and the Other Is Engaged Ten Minutes Later by Long-Distance Telephone — New Singer Will Appear in Said Pasha.

MISS HELEN BERTRAM, of the Delmar Garden Opera Company yesterday.

Who suddenly resigned as prima donna.

Without previous notice yesterday morning, Miss Helen Bertram, prima donna of the Delmar Garden Opera Company since the opening of the summer season, asked for a release from her contract, which was granted by Manager Southwell.

Miss Bertram left the city last night, announcing that she was going to the Adirondacks, but it is reported that she has received an offer from an English opera company to appear in London for the next two seasons.

Within ten minutes after releasing Miss Bertram, Charles M. Southwell, manager of the company, called up Miss Laura Millard in New York, over the long-distance telephone, and engaged her as prima donna for Delmar Garden. Within four hours of receiving the message Miss Millard started on her trip West, and will arrive in this city in time to appear in the role of Serena in "Said Pasha."

Illness is the reason given by Miss Bertram for her request to have her contract with the Delmar Garden company set aside.

And yesterday evening she departed. Her physician, Doctor William Porter, stated that he had advised her to go to Georgia for her health, and added that she was badly broken down.

Manager Southwell stated last night that Miss Bertram had appeared in a bad way as regards health and denied the rumors that there had been any disagreement between the singer and the management.

"When a prima donna informs us at 11 o'clock that she will be unable to appear in the evening that is giving us rather short notice," he said, "and in some cases it might prove extremely awkward. While she asked for her release this morning, although we had no previous notice, we allowed her to go and I called up Miss Millard."

Miss Millard is well known to opera-goers of this city and other cities on the Castle Square Opera Company's circuit, having sung for two years in Chicago with that company. She has appeared in this city in operas with different companies. She lives in Chicago.

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